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same variable, then  $dy, dz, dw, \dots$  are expressions *proportional* to the derived functions of  $y, z, w, \dots$  whatever may be the variable of which they are common functions. Hence  $\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{Dy}{Dz}$ ; and if  $y$  be a function of  $x$ , or  $= \phi(x)$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{D\phi(x)}{Dx} = D\phi(x)$  and  $\therefore dy = dx \cdot D\phi(x)$ .

Moreover, since the derived functions are in the limiting ratio of the increments, so also are the fluxions. From this consideration we can in the applications of analysis, *practically* determine the ratio of the fluxions, when the derived functions are unknown.

ERRATA.

- Page 72, line 20, for *parts*, read *part*.  
 — 73, line 3, for *between*, read *below*.  
 — 98, line 4 from bottom, dele the comma after A.  
 — 101, line 6 from bottom, dele BH.  
 — 102, line 4, for *axes*, read *axis*.  
 — 164, line 11, dele the comma between  $m$  and  $n$ .  
 — 174, line 7, for *consisted of*, read *consisted in*.  
 — —, line last, for  $m, n$ , read  $m, m$ .  
 — 191, line 13, for  $\phi\phi^{-1}x$ , read  $\phi^{-1}\phi x$ .  
 — 213, line 14, for  $\psi\psi(x, y)$ , read  $\phi\psi(x, y)$ .  
 — 214, line 10, dele “*in an infinite number of ways*”.  
 — 224, line 22, for  $f(a)$ , read  $f(x)$ .  
 — 226, line 24, for  $= x$ , read  $= x$ .  
 — 232, line 16, *in the denominator*, for  $1-$ , read  $1+$ .  
 — —, line 18, *ditto*, *ditto*, for  $1-$ , read  $1\pm$ .  
 — 251, line 9, for  $\frac{d\psi x, \frac{1}{y}}{dx}$  read  $\frac{d\psi(x, \frac{1}{y})}{dx}$   
 — —, line 11, for  $d$  in both numerator, read  $d^2$ .  
 — — line 13, for  $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$  read  $x\phi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ .